

THE
PHILADELPHIA REGISTER,
AND
NATIONAL RECORDER.

VOL. I. Saturday, March 27, 1819. No. 13.

NEW BOOKS.

The publishers of the *Philadelphia Register and National Recorder* are desirous of being able to present to the public, a weekly list of new publications in the United States. It is only from booksellers that the requisite information can be obtained; and in order to afford a stronger motive than the desire of being useful, they offer to insert the name of the publisher of any work who will send them a notice of its publication. They request that the *size* of the book, the *number of pages* and the *price*, may be mentioned, as well as the *date of publication*. As this will serve as an advertisement to the booksellers, they hope publishers will attend to it, directing their communications (post paid,) to *Littell & Henry, 74 south Second street, Philadelphia.*

✍ Editors of newspapers throughout the United States, are respectfully requested to publish the above notice.

The importance of the list of the acts of the last session of Congress, will, we hope, make our readers satisfied with the small portion of miscellaneous matter that we have in our power to publish this week.

News.

BUONAPARTE.

There is another report of an attempt to liberate Buonaparte. It is said that

VOL. I.

it was made by an American vessel, and that he had succeeded in reaching the beach unperceived, when he was arrested by a sentinel stationed there. As there are so many reports at London of such attempts, we can form no opinion as to the probable truth of *this*, but we have often wondered why some of our *speculating* countrymen did not try to carry him off, and should not be much surprised if they succeeded in it. If we think only of a mighty monarch, who is now overwhelmed and prostrated in the dust, the kinder feelings of our nature will prompt a wish for his escape. But when we consider the blood that has been shed in useless attempts to *increase* his extended and solid dominion—the cold, unfeeling calculations, which have spread the gloom of death over all Europe—we rejoice that the man whose will was the chief mover of this, is held up as a spectacle to all nations.

[From late London papers.]

The grand jury, at the Old Bailey, have found a bill against John Carlisle, bookseller, for publishing Paine's *Age of Reason*.

London, Jan. 26.

It was last night agreed in parliament, that the duke of York should be entrusted with the king's person.

Dr. Wolcot, better known as Peter Pindar, was buried on the 12th of Jan. in the church yard of St. Paul, Covent

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Garden, close to the spot which contains the remains of Butler, the celebrated author of *Hudibras*.

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An extensive and alarming combination of mechanics and artists, has taken place in England. Their professed object is to prevent any innovations of their rights and privileges by their employers. The number regularly enrolled amounts, it is said, to upwards of 60,000, which number was to be augmented last week by a great body of men employed on the banks of the river. Delegates are appointed at every manufacturing town in the kingdom, and the subscription for each person is one penny per week, which, taken at 60,000, amounts to upwards of £240 weekly.

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ITALY.—The Queen Maria Theresa, consort of Charles IV. of Spain, died on the 2d of January.

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SPAIN, Dec. 15.—Capital, tranquil; a famous tragedian sick; quarantine and health regulations vigorous. Great efforts to be made against the South Americans; a general blow in contemplation—above 80,000 men in training by the ministry for that purpose. Banditti formidable; police wretched; mails escorted by 60 dragoons; expedition under way; agents despatched abroad to contract for transports.

Dec. 19.—Cold very severe; troubles very general, but not acknowledged by government.

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NAPLES.—Slight eruptions of Vesuvius took place on the 4th of December. Squadron under Commodore Stewart, at Syracuse, spoken of in terms of admiration; said to hold the most courteous intercourse with the British. Administration of justice totally reformed.

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PERSIA.—Army in advance against a number of rebel provinces. Province Khorosan in tumult.

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RUSSIA.—St. Petersburg, Dec. 21.—Business flat; natural produce generally high. British merchandise on the advance.

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A French paper states the military force of Russia, as follows:

Infantry,	368,000
Cavalry,	68,000
Cossacks,	85,000
Artillery,	49,600
Seamen,	75,000
Reserve,	150,000
In garrisons,	75,000
Total,	870,000

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POLAND.—A statistical survey of Poland has been published at Warsaw. That kingdom, in its present state, contains 2191 square miles (15 to a degree,) 481 towns, 22,694 villages, and a population of 732,324 souls, of which 212,944 are Jews.

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BAVARIA.—Number of families ascertained, (by census,) to be 789,109, or about 4,000,000 of population.

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PRUSSIA, Dec. 22.—An official statistical estimate of our monarchy has recently been published. Its details are as follow:

Extent—5,028 square geographical leagues, at 15 leagues to a degree.

Population (1817)—10,588,157 souls, making 2,106 to each square league.

Males from 15 to 60 years of age—3,028,448. Of 464,191 new-born infants, 38,585 were illegitimate. The mortality for the above year has been 2 in 68, that is on 33 men and 36 women. A ninth of the accidental deaths is attributed to the parents neglecting the benefits of vaccine inoculation; two-ninths to suicide, or drowning, by individuals bathing in the rivers.

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From tables recently published in Sweden, it appears, that the annual income from the productions of the country is 88,000,000 of crowns. All the imposts amount to 14 million of crowns, or nearly five and two-thirds crowns for each person.

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The population of the following cities of Holland, at the last dates here stated, was as follows:

	1795	1818
Hague,	38,433	41,935
Leyden,	40,955	28,601
Dordrecht,	18,014	18,525
Rotterdam,	53,213	56,300

EUROPE.—Army as the peace establishment estimated at 1,798,000 men; in the war establishment 3,603,000; marine, 462 ships of the line, 370 frigates, and 1922 subordinate of all classes.—(*Austrian statistical work.*)

Miscellany.

From the Liverpool Advertiser of January 18.

THE ISLAND OF SUMATRA.

By the arrival of the *Kingston*, from Java, intelligence of much importance as affecting British interests in the Indian seas has been received. The governor of Fort Marlborough (sir T. S. Raffles) has displayed his characteristic energy and activity since his arrival in Sumatra, and has anxiously endeavoured to extend the British influence over the whole of that valuable and extensive island. Sumatra has hitherto been very little known. The European establishments are entirely on the coast—Europeans had never penetrated into the interior. All attempts to do so, indeed, were reckoned desperate; no European would embark in them. The population of the interior were considered as savages, and the mountains impassable, and yet the natives would still bring down their gold and cassia, and camphor, &c. for which Sumatra had from the earliest ages been famous. The governor felt there was but one alternative, and that was to open the road by going himself. His enterprise was crowned with success. He penetrated into the interior in three different directions; to the southward inland of Manna, to the important provinces occupied by a people called the Passummahs; to the northward to Menangeabon, the far-famed capital of the Malay empire; and inland of Bencoolen, across the island to Palembang.

The result has been the discovery of a mine of wealth—a country highly cultivated and abounding in precious metals. The Passummahs are an athletic fine race of men, as superior to the people on the coast as it is possible to conceive; they are agricultural and numerous. At Menangeabon he was gratified with a population and country, fully equal to any part of Java. Within the space of twenty miles the population

does not fall short of a million. In short, it is the governor's opinion, that, with a little encouragement, far greater resources are to be found in Sumatra than the British have derived from Java; but much remains to be done. A central government must be established, the whole island must be brought under control, and the avenues of commerce now closed up, re-opened. Our readers are aware, that Menangeabon was the place whence all the gold that gave Melano the name of the Golden Chersonesus was carried.

These discoveries have not, however, been made without great personal risk and fatigue. The country could only be explored on foot—mountains 6,000 feet high were to be crossed, and rocks, precipices and forests, to be traversed. For many nights the party had no shelter but the leaves they could collect after their day's journey; and their journies were seldom less than from 20 to 30 miles a day, over the very worst roads that ever were passed. In this expedition the governor was accompanied by lady Raffles: she was occasionally carried on a man's back, but generally walked, as the roads were too bad to admit of her being carried in a chair. Doctor Arnold, physician and naturalist, fell a sacrifice to the fatigue and died of a violent fever.—Dr. Horsfield,* who accompanied the governor to Menangeabon, was on the 12th August, the date of our latest intelligence from Fort Marlborough, dangerously ill with a dysentery, but we hope his life will be spared to carry home the important collections he has made both in Java and Sumatra.

As this was the first appearance of the European authority in the interior, lady Raffles was the most peaceable standard the party could hoist. It was impossible for the natives to consider their object warlike, when the governor proceeded unarmed, and confided his wife to their hospitality.

They found the country beautiful and magnificent. Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles has thrown the trade open, and reformed all the establishments. Treaties have been entered into with the princes of Menangeabon.

* DR. HORSFIELD is a native of Pennsylvania, and received a part of his medical education in the Pennsylvania Hospital.

EMIGRATION.

Under this head a late London paper thus remarks—"The emigrations from this country to America, are not confined to the lower order of society; on the contrary, great numbers of families, not only possessing wealth, but also a knowledge of the mechanical professions, are quitting England, from the disgust they feel at the enormous taxation with which we are at present burthened. We understand that a vessel is now building, for the express purpose of taking out several respectable families to the Illinois territory, where there are upwards of 9000 acres of land preparing for cultivation. Some of the parties who will sail in the above vessel, are citizens of great opulence and intelligence; the number of men, women, and children, amount to 100; they take with them all the necessary implements of agriculture, &c. and the amount of money amongst those families is upwards of 100,000*l.* It seems it is their intention to form an English settlement among themselves, under the American government, and from the prospects held out, there is no doubt it will be a flourishing concern. Several of the gentlemen going, are men of science, literature, and general information."

THE LATE MRS. BRUNTON.

It is with deep concern that we announce the death of a female novelist, whose pen was consecrated to the interests of religion and virtue. The author of *Self Control* and *Discipline* has prematurely terminated her honourable career, in the flower of life. Mrs Brunton was a native of North Britain. Her childhood was chiefly spent in the Highlands; and it is not improbable that these early habits of seclusion conspired with native enthusiasm to give her character that romantic bias, which is in general unfavourable to the tranquillity of its possessor.

[From the St. Louis (M. T.) Enquirer.]

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN

Is a village of three or four hundred souls, at the confluence of the Ouisconsin and the Mississippi, about 500 miles

above St. Louis. It took its origin about a century ago under cover of the military post which the French government had established at that place. The aborigines were the stock from which the inhabitants grew; and at present it may be assumed as a fact, that the entire native population of the village is of Indian descent.

We had been familiar with the name of this village, and with its position on the main, but had thought little about the inhabitants, their genealogy, or condition in life, until an advertisement to sell flour, manufactured of wheat grown at Prairie du Chien, caught our attention and put us upon the track of inquiry. It was then found that here was a community of aborigines and their descendants; living in houses like white people, speaking the French language, rearing domestic animals, cultivating gardens and orchards, raising corn and wheat above their wants, offering bread to our troops, and furnishing a company of eighty men who are enrolled among the militia of the United States.

After all, these interesting facts might have passed off from the memory without leading to any serious reflection or conclusion, had not the recommendation contained in the President's message revived the recollection.

Mexico and South America present the spectacle of Indian families, and their descendants, living in towns and villages among white people, and practising the arts of civilized life; *and so does St. Louis, and every other town and village of Upper Louisiana which owes its origin to the settlements of the French.*

Reverting to Prairie du Chien, a question presents itself in the comparative depopulation of that village, (for it was once four times more populous than at present,) the answer to which may solve the difficulty of civilizing Indians. In the war of 1756, it had a population of fourteen or fifteen hundred souls; at present, about three or four hundred. The French were then their masters; the Americans now; and a multitude of deserted and mouldering habitations, attest the fact of this depopulation, on a spot which is formed by nature to be prolific of life and of health.

Prairie du Chien is at present the site of an American post. Colonel Chambers

and major Morgan of the rifle corps, under the auspices of general Smith, had the male inhabitants formed into a company of militia. The offer to furnish 300 barrels of flour annually to the American troops, is a proof that the harmony of the village has been consulted by these officers, and that its condition is improving. No doubt, with proper encouragement, it will soon furnish the annual supplies to the fort at the *Prairie*, and the one which is about to be established at the falls of *St. Anthony*. The posts on the Upper Missouri may in like manner derive their supplies from the aboriginal inhabitants. The *Mandans* have furnished corn for forty years to the forts and factories of the British for companies on the river *Assiniboin*, and the lake *Winnipeg*. Doubtless they will do the same to the American forts in their neighbourhood and at the mouth of the Yellow Stone, if we are fortunate enough to avoid hostilities at the outset, and to gain their friendship by the mildness and generosity of our conduct.

[From the *Boston Daily Advertiser*.]

In the state of Connecticut every town receives a larger sum annually from the treasury of the state, the income of the school fund, appropriated by the several towns for the support of schools, than the amount paid in taxes by the same towns. The whole amount paid to the towns from the school fund, the year past, was \$70,914 14, and the amount of the state tax paid in 1817, was \$48,362 34—the income of the fund exceeding the amount of the tax by \$22,551 80. This is, probably, the only government in the world which distributes from its treasury to the people, more money annually than is paid by the people.

[FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.]

To the Editors.

Gentlemen—We frequently see in your paper a good deal said about the produce of an acre of land, the weight of a pumpkin, turnip, radish, &c.; but I have seen no notice whatever taken of the products of that section of country im-

mediately adjoining the District of Columbia to the east.

Prince George's is not a large county, and it may be correctly stated that the article of tobacco alone was sold last year by the planters of that county for nearly a million of dollars, more than six-eighths of which was made in a space of less than twenty miles square, and of this there is not the one-twentieth of the land cultivated in that article.

It is generally believed that those who purchased it, and those who shipped it, have not made less than a clear profit of 20 or 25 per cent. It may not be improper to insert the above in your paper, as it may serve to correct the impressions of strangers visiting the seat of the national government, and show the country to be not so poor and unproductive as it is generally believed to be.

A PLANTER.

March 8, 1819.

The following are the concluding paragraphs from the opinion of Mr. Chief Justice Marshall, on the right of the states to tax the branches of the bank of the United States, recently pronounced in the case of *M'Culloch* against the state of Maryland, in the supreme court of the United States.

"The people of all the states have created the general government; and have conferred upon it the general power of taxation.—The people of all the states, and the states themselves, are represented in Congress, and by their representatives exercise this power. When they tax the chartered institutions of the states, they tax their constituents; and these taxes must be uniform. But, when a state taxes the operations of the government of the United States, it acts upon institutions created, not by their own constituents, but by people, over whom they claim no control. It acts upon the measures of a government created by others, as well as themselves, for the benefit of others in common with themselves. The difference is that which always exists, and always must exist, between the action of a whole, or a part, and the action of a part and the whole—between the laws of a government declared to be supreme, and those of a go-

vernment which, when in opposition to those laws, is not supreme.

"But if the full application of this argument could be admitted, it might bring into question the right of Congress to tax the State Banks, and could not prove the right of the states to tax the Bank of the United States."

"The court has bestowed on this subject its most deliberate consideration. The result is a conviction that the states have no power, by taxation, or otherwise, to retard, impede, burden, or in any manner control the operations of the constitutional laws enacted by Congress to carry into execution the powers vested in the general government. This is, we think, the unavoidable consequence of that supremacy, which the constitution has declared.

"We are *unanimously* of opinion, that the law passed by the legislature of Maryland, imposing a tax on the Bank of the United States, is unconstitutional and void.

"This opinion does not deprive the states of any resources which they originally possessed. It does not extend to a tax paid by the real property of the bank, in common with the other real property within the state, nor to a tax imposed on the interest which the citizens of Maryland may hold in this institution, in common with other property of the same description throughout the state.—But this is a tax on the operations of the bank, and is consequently a tax on the operation of an instrument employed by the government of the Union, to carry its powers into execution. Such a tax must be unconstitutional.

"The judgment of the court of appeals of the state of Maryland, is therefore erroneous, and must be reversed, and a mandate be issued to that court, directing a judgment to be entered for the plaintiff in error."

[From the *National Intelligencer*.]

METEOROLOGICAL.

The politeness of the Registers of Land Offices of the United States, and of several other gentlemen, has enabled me to collect meteorological facts and observations for nearly twenty years

past. The places of observation extend from Detroit to Ouacilita, New-Orleans, and Savannah; including a space of about 12 degrees of longitude and latitude.

The *temperatures* by Fahrenheit's thermometer, and the *winds* and the *weather*, are noted in the *morning* at 2 P. M. and in the *evening*. If such observations are continued, (as I hope they will be,) for a few years, much interesting knowledge of the meteorology of our country will be effected.

The following result of the observations for December, 1818, made at *Detroit*, by Peter Audrain, Esq. Register of the Land Office: and at *Savannah*, by Augustus G. Oemler, Esq. will serve as a specimen:

DETROIT.

<i>Mean Temperatures.</i> —Morning	21 71
2 P. M.	28 72
Evening	24 09
For the month	28 14
Highest—on the 25th	42 00
Lowest 16th	4 00
Range of mercury	38 00
<i>Winds.</i> —From the western semicircle	54
From the eastern do	18
From the cardinal points	21
<i>Weather.</i> —Clear	43
Cloudy	39
Rain or snow	11

SAVANNAH.

<i>Mean Temperatures.</i> —Morning	42 87
2 P. M.	59 68
Evening	50 25
For the month	50 93
Highest—on the 10th	74 00
Lowest 21st	24 00
Range of mercury	50 00
<i>Winds.</i> —From the western semicircle	55
From the eastern do	29
From the cardinal points	9
<i>Weather.</i> —Clear	68
Cloudy	18
Rain	9
Quantity of rain, 1 inch	46-100

The mean temperature for the month, at Savannah, was almost double that at Detroit.

The winds from the *western* semicircle of the horizon was, at Savannah, *three* times, and at Detroit nearly *twice* more frequent than from the *eastern*. But, in the summer, the proportion varies; for in July, 1818, at Detroit, the *west* was to the *east*, as 58 to 31—at Savannah, as 31 to 33.

Savannah is nearly on the *colliminium* of the *variable* and the *trade winds*. In

the winter, the great *aerial current* declines to the south, and the westerly winds prevail at Savannah.

I take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to those gentlemen who have aided my wishes.

JOSIAH MEIGS.

Washington, March 11, 1819.

We understand, that the President is about to make a tour of observation to the South and West, similar in its character and objects to that which he performed on the northern and eastern frontier in 1817. His departure will take place, it is said, some time next week. His first object doubtless will be to inspect the defences on the maritime line; and we shall, before he sets out, endeavour to ascertain the route he will probably afterwards pursue, as well as the extent and the particular points which will form the objects of his journey.—*Nat. Intel.*

It appears from an article in a Georgia paper, that a great number of free blacks are about to be sent out of that state.

Both branches of the legislature of Pennsylvania have agreed to adjourn on the 30th instant.

TALE-BEARING.

The names of five ladies at Bath, make their appearance at the end of an advertisement in the Bath Chronicle, they having "incautiously mentioned to some of their friends" a report reflecting on the moral character of an apothecary in their neighbourhood.

Public Affairs.

Legislature of New York.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Feb. 19.—The House went into committee on the bill to improve the agriculture of the state.

Mr. Huntingdon related particularly the manner and circumstances attending the first establishment of the agricultural society in the county of Oneida—the important benefits already derived from that institution to the farming interest in that county. He said at the first organization of this society, it was extremely difficult to obtain sufficient money

to give to its operations any very efficient or valuable effect; but the result of its first essays, feeble as they were, had been such as to infuse a general spirit of improvement and emulation in various agricultural experiments, which bid fair to result in unexampled and lasting benefits to the community. A general spirit of improvement was already excited, and no measure could be better calculated to give a proper direction to that spirit, to promote the advantages to be derived from so laudable a zeal, than by the organization contemplated in the bills accompanied by suitable legislative patronage.

Mr. Root saw much in the bill to admire, and some things to dislike. He believed that an establishment of the kind contemplated by the bill, would be eminently useful—agriculture, he admitted, was a science, and that it might be much benefited by experienced practical farmers associating together, and comparing their experience in the improvements of their seeds and domestic animals; but the bill contained a feature he did not like—The bill proposed the organization of a board of agriculture for the state, the governor to be the president, and a blank left to be filled up, as he supposed, with the names of some learned judges and a learned chancellor. It was necessary that our governor should be a civilian; but he did not believe that the objects wished to be obtained by this bill would be better promoted by a directory of learned jurists than by substantial practical farmers—he should however be in favour of the bill when suitably modified.

Messrs. Van Rensselaer, Palmer, the Speaker, Bacon, Sharpe, and Oakley, took part in the debate.—All were friendly to the main object of the bill, but differed in the principles of distributing the contemplated funds to the different societies.

The following are the most interesting features in the bill.

Sect. 1. Provides the yearly sum of \$10,000 for the term of five years to be distributed among the different counties of this state, in proportion to their population, for agricultural and manufacturing improvements. Sect. 2. Requires an equal sum to be raised by the counties, to be applied to the same purpose. Sect. 3. Prohibits the officers of any county agricultural society from receiving any emolument from their office. Sect. 4. Requires the person to whom any premium shall be awarded to make out and deliver to the president of the society, a description of the process used in cultivating the soil, feeding the animals, the soil, quantity and kind of manure, and time of year, when applied. Sect. 5. Directs the president annually within one week after the meeting of the legislature to transmit all such reports or descriptions to the secretary's office. Sect. 6. Organizes a board of agriculture for the state. Sect. 7. Appropriates the annual sum of \$— to be applied by the state board in purchasing and distributing among the several county societies, such useful seeds as they

may deem proper, and for defraying the general expenses. Sect. 8. Requires the secretary of state to publish this act as soon as may be in each of the great districts of the state, with the apportioned amount each county is entitled to.

The five first sections of the bill were agreed to, when the committee rose and reported.

And the House adjourned.

[FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.]

Acts passed and Treaties ratified, at the late Session of Congress.

Authentic list of the Acts, Resolutions, and Treaties, passed, approved, and ratified, during the second session of the Fifteenth Congress, which commenced on the 16th of November, 1818, and ended on the 3d March, 1819; together with an accurate abstract of the Laws of that session, alphabetically arranged under heads corresponding with the subjects to which they relate. The date of approval, and the branch of the Legislature in which each act originated, are also added.

ACCOUNTS.

1. An act supplementary to the act, entitled "An act to provide for the prompt settlement of public accounts." (House. 24th February, 1819.)

[The 2d auditor to receive unsettled accounts of Indian affairs, except those of Indian trade, examine them, certify the balance, and transmit accounts, vouchers, &c. to the 2d comptroller, for his decision. The President may assign these accounts, to the 3d auditor. The treasurer to disburse monies for Indian department, except Indian trade, by warrants from the treasury. Warrants to be drawn by the secretary of war, countersigned, &c.]

ALABAMA.

1. An act to enable the people of the Alabama territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the union, on an equal footing with the original states. (Senate. 2d March 1819.)

[This act contains, in general, the same provisions as preceding acts in like cases. Elections are to be holden on Monday and Tuesday, in May, 1819, and the convention is to meet at Huntsville, on the first Monday of July following, to frame a constitution. Waste lands are to be at the sole disposal of the United States. 1620 acres of land are granted for a seat of government, in lieu of a section formerly granted; and the state is to be entitled to one representative in Congress until the next census.]

APPROPRIATIONS.

1. An act making a partial appropriation for the military service of the United States, for the year 1819, and to make good a deficit

in the appropriation for holding treaties with the Indians. (House. 16th Dec. 1818.)

[200,000 dollars for subsistence; 50,000 dollars for holding treaties.]

2. An act making appropriations for the military service of the United States for the year 1819. (House. 15th Feb. 1819.)

[For pay, subsistence, forage, clothing, bounties, hospital department, quarter-master's and ordnance departments, fortifications, armories, arsenals, half-pay and invalid pensions, revolutionary pensioners, Indian department, &c. &c.]

3. An act making appropriations for the support of the navy of the United States for the year 1819. (House. 16th Feb. 1819.)

[For pay, subsistence, medicines, hospital stores, repairs of vessels and navy yards, medals and swords, and marine corps.]

4. An act making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1819. (House. 3d March, 1819.)

[This is the usual annual appropriation for defraying the expenses of the civil list.]

5. An act making appropriations for the public buildings, for the purchase of a lot of land, and furnishing a supply of water for the use of certain public buildings. (House. 3d March, 1819.)

[For finishing the wings of the capitol, the centre building, gates, iron railing, &c. of the President's house; enlarging offices west of President's house; pipes for supplying executive offices with water: to be expended under the President's direction.]

6. An act making appropriations to carry into effect treaties concluded with several Indian tribes therein mentioned. (Senate. 3d March, 1819.)

[The appropriations made by this act, are in pursuance of Indian treaties, ratified during the second session of the fifteenth Congress, with the exception of appropriations in virtue of the treaty of Fort Wilkinson, of 16th June, 1802, with the Creeks, and of the treaty of the Creek agency, of the 22d Jan. 1818, likewise with the Creeks. This act also provides for the appointment of an agent, to reside among the Wyandots, and one among the Shawanees, each to receive 1200 dollars per annum.]

ARKANSAW.

1. An act establishing a separate territorial government in the southern part of the territory of Missouri. (House. 2d March, 1819.)

[Part of the Missouri territory, after 4th of July, 1819, to form a separate territory, to be called Arkansaw. A governor, secretary, and judges. Legislative power to be exercised by the governor and judges until the organization of the general assembly. Military bounty lands exempt from taxes for three years from date of patents. When the people have a right to elect members of their house of representatives, they have the right to elect a delegate to Congress. Laws of Missouri, not inconsistent, in force. Arkansaw the seat of government.]

ARMY.

1. An act to regulate the pay of the army when employed on fatigue duty. (Senate. 2d March, 1819.)

[Fifteen cents, and an extra gill of whiskey, per day, to non-commissioned officers and privates, when employed, not less than 10 days, on fortifications, &c.]

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. An act to enforce those provisions of the act, entitled "An act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States," which relate to the right of voting for directors, and for other purposes. (House. 3d March, 1819.)

[Persons offering more than thirty votes, may be compelled to make oath. Any judge of elections may administer the oath in his discretion, or at the instance of a stockholder. No person allowed to vote as proxy, &c. without a power, with an oath, indorsed, and filed in the bank. The oath may be taken before a notary public, judge, or justice of the peace, and must be certified. Judges of elections, permitting persons to give more than thirty votes without making oath, or suffering any person to vote as a proxy without a power, as prescribed, are to be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to fine or imprisonment. Persons wilfully and absolutely swearing falsely, subject to the pains and penalties of wilful and corrupt perjury. Persons giving money, bribe, present or reward, &c. to procure the opinion, vote, or interest of the president or any director of the bank, in relation to the concerns of the bank, the person giving, and the president and director accepting, the money, bribe, &c. to be fined and imprisoned, and forever disqualified to hold any office, &c.]

CLERKS.

1. An act to increase the number of clerks in the department of war. (House. 5th Dec. 1818.)

[The secretary of war authorized to employ twelve additional clerks. 12,000 dollars appropriated to pay them. Act in force for a year.]

2. An act to incorporate the Provident Association of Clerks in the civil department of the government of the United States, in the District of Columbia. (House. 15th Feb. 1819.)

[This is an act to provide for the support and advancement in society of the members of the families of deceased clerks. Each associate pays 2 dollars 50 cents quarterly: the funds are to be deposited in bank; and on the death of a member of the society, his family receives a sum proportionate to the number of years he has been a member: in case of no family, persons may be adopted by a clerk. The debts are not to exceed the value of property. The society is prohibited from banking; and the charter is limited to the 3d of March, 1834.]

COASTING TRADE.

1. An act supplementary to the acts concerning the coasting trade. (Senate. March 2, 1819.)

[The sea coast and navigable rivers of the United States divided into two great districts. Licensed vessels, of 20 tons and upwards, may carry on trade between the districts within the great districts, and between a state in one, and an adjoining state in another great district, &c. Trade between districts not included, &c. to be carried on as already provided: 1st district, from the eastern limits of the United States to the southern limits of Georgia: 2d. from the Perdido to the western limits of the United States. This act goes into effect on the 1st July, 1819.]

CONGRESS.

1. An act to provide for the removal of the library of Congress to the north wing of the capitol. (Senate. 3d Dec. 1818.)

[Suitable apartments to be fitted up; and 2000 dollars further appropriated for books.]

2. Resolution directing the manner in which the printing of Congress shall be executed, fixing the prices thereof, and providing for the appointment of a printer or printers. (Senate. 3d March, 1819.)

[This act changes the mode of providing for the execution of the printing for Congress, from a contract, which has heretofore prevailed, to an election by the Senate and House, respectively. They may choose the same or different printers; and if the work is not executed promptly, others may be employed; if these latter charge more than the fixed price, the excess is to be charged to the persons elected.]

COINS, FOREIGN.

1. An act to continue in force an act regulating the currency, within the United States, of the gold coins of Great Britain, France, Portugal, and Spain, and the crowns of France, and five franc pieces. (Senate. 3d March, 1819.)

[The 1st section of this act regulates the currency of foreign gold coins, to wit: of G. Britain, present standard, 100 cents for 27 grains, or 88 cents 8-9ths; of France, 100 cents for 27½ grains, or 87½ cents per pennyweight; of Spain, 100 cents for 28½ grains, or 84 cents per pennyweight, until 1st of November, 1819, when foreign gold coins cease to be a legal tender. The 2d section, continues so much of the act of 29th April, 1816, as relates to foreign silver coins, in force until 29th April, 1821.]

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

1. An act to protect the commerce of the United States, and punish the crime of piracy. (Senate. 3d March, 1819.)

[The President authorized to employ the public armed vessels to protect merchant vessels and their crews from piratical aggressions, and to instruct their commanders to take and send into port armed vessels, &c.]

which have attempted or committed piratical aggression, &c. upon any vessel, and to retake vessels of the United States unlawfully captured. Merchant vessels of the United States, owned wholly or in part by a citizen, may defend against aggression, &c. by any armed vessel other than a public armed vessel of a nation in amity; may capture the offending vessel and retake vessels of the United States, &c. Vessels or boats, from which piratical aggression, &c. has been first attempted or made, when taken and brought into port, may be condemned to the use of the United States and the captors, &c. Persons committing the crime of piracy on the high seas, if brought into, or found in, the United States, to be punished with death. This act in force until the end of the next session of Congress.]

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

1. An act to authorize the president and managers of the Rockville and Washington Turnpike Road Company, of the state of Maryland, to extend and make their turnpike road to or from the boundary of the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, through the said district, to the line thereof. (House. 15th Feb. 1819.)

[The powers and obligations of the company of the Columbia turnpike roads, transferred to the Rockville and Washington Turnpike Road Company: the former to file a written release. The corporation of Washington may purchase out the road, on paying the capital and six per cent.]

2. An act to incorporate the Medical Society of the District of Columbia. (House. 16th Feb. 1819.)

[Property of the society limited to 6000 dollars per annum. Four stated meetings yearly. A board of examiners. License necessary to practise. Fifty dollars penalty for practising without license or diploma. Practising physicians resident in the states, and regular physicians, sent for, may practise.]

3. An act supplementary to the act, entitled "An act further to amend the charter of the City of Washington." (Senate. 20th Feb. 1819.)

[Lots sold for taxes may be redeemed within two years, on payment of purchase money and ten per cent. If the purchaser cannot be found, or refuses to accept, the redemption money may be paid to the clerk of the county court: the clerk is to report to the court, deposit the money, &c. The officer charged with selling real estate for taxes, to report in writing to the clerk within ten days: clerk to record the report: vested rights not affected.]

4. An act to incorporate a company to build a bridge over the eastern branch of Potomac, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets east, in the City of Washington. (House. 24th Feb. 1819.)

[Navy yard (Draw) Bridge Company. Capital 25,000 dollars, in shares of 100 dollars each. United States' property and troops,

and militia, free from toll. The bridge must be built by 1st Oct. 1822.]

5. An act supplementary to the act, entitled "An act to authorize and empower the president and managers of the Washington Turnpike Company of the state of Maryland, when organized, to extend and make their turnpike road to or from Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, through the said district, to the line thereof. (House. 3d March, 1819.)

[A supplementary act of the state of Maryland, passed in 1818, declared in force within the District of Columbia.]

6. An act authorizing the purchase of fire engines, and for the safe keeping of the same. (Senate. 3d March, 1819.)

[The President to cause to be purchased two fire engines of the first class, with copper suction pipes, and 60 feet of rivet leathern hose, for the protection of the public and other buildings in Washington. Houses to be built for safe keeping them: one on the Capitol hill, the other near the President's house. 4500 dollars appropriated.]

DOCUMENTS.

1. Resolution authorizing the transmission of certain documents free of postage. (House. 5th Dec. 1818.)

[Documents communicated by the President or heads of departments, and printed, to be franked by members of Congress, secretary of the senate, and clerk of the House.]

2. Resolution for the distribution of Seybert's Statistical Annals, and directing Pitkin's Commercial Statistics to be deposited in the library. (House. 23d Jan. 1819.)

[Seybert's to be given to members of Congress, President and Vice President, heads of departments, colleges, executives of states, and territories: the remainder, with Pitkin's, to the library.]

3. Resolution authorizing the transmission of the documents accompanying the report of the committee to examine into the proceedings of the Bank of the United [States,] free of postage. (House. 15th Feb. 1819.)

[Members of Congress, secretary of the senate, and clerk of the House, authorized to frank them.]

DRAWBACK, &c.

1. An act providing additional penalties for false entries for the benefit of drawback, or bounty on exportation. (House. 20th Feb. 1819.)

[A sum equal to the value of the articles, forfeited by persons making false entry for benefit of drawback or bounty, in addition to former penalties.]

DUTIES.

1. An act in addition to "An act concerning tonnage and discriminating duties in certain cases." (Senate. 3d March, 1819.)

[The act of 20th April, 1818, concerning tonnage and discriminating duties in certain cases, extended to the vessels of Prussia, Ham-

burg, and Bremen. The act of 3d of March, 1815, respecting discriminating duties, the act of 20th April, 1818, and this act, to cease on 1st Jan. 1824.]

2. An act to regulate the duties on certain wines. (House. 3d March, 1819.)

[On wines not enumerated in the act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage, of the 27th April, 1816, when imported in bottles or cases, 30 cents per gallon; and when imported otherwise than in bottles or cases, 15 cents per gallon; in lieu of duties now levied, which are to cease after 30th June, 1819. Addition of 10 per cent. to the rates specified upon importations in vessels not of the United States. Additional duty not to affect importations otherwise authorized by treaty or acts of Congress. Drawback of the duties imposed on exportation. Wines deposited as directed by act of 20th April, 1818, may be transported coastwise, from the public warehouses in one district, to those in another district, without loss or debenture.]

FISHERIES.

1. An act in addition to, and alteration of, an act, entitled, "An act laying a duty on imported salt, granting a bounty on pickled fish exported, and allowances to certain vessels employed in the fisheries." (House. 3d March, 1819.)

[On boats qualified for the Bank and other Cod fisheries, actually employed four months at sea, &c. if more than five, and not exceeding 30, tons, 3 dollars and 50 cents for every ton; if above 30 tons, 4 dollars; if above 30 tons, crew not less than 10, actually employed at sea three and a half, and not less than four months, 3 dollars and 50 cents. Allowance on one vessel, for one season, not to exceed 360 dollars.]

FLORIDA.

1. An act to authorize the President of the United States to take possession of East and West Florida, and establish a temporary government therein. (House. 3d March, 1810.)

[The President authorized to take possession, agreeably to the treaty of 22d Feb. 1819, and he may, for that purpose, employ any part of the navy, army, and militia. Until Congress otherwise provide, the territory to be governed, for the preservation of the rights of the inhabitants, as the President may direct. Revenue laws, and laws against the importation of persons of colour, to be in force. The President may appoint officers to enforce the laws. 20,000 dollars appropriated. This act effective upon exchange of ratifications of the treaty, and when the king of Spain is ready to surrender the territory.]

ILLINOIS.

1. Resolution declaring the admission of the state of Illinois into the Union. (House. 3d Dec. 1818.)

[Admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states.]

2. An act granting a donation of land to the

state of Illinois, for the seat of government of said state. (Senate. 3d March, 1819.)

[Four sections, or contiguous quarter sections and fractions, not exceeding four sections, to be selected as provided by the 30th section of the schedule to the Illinois constitution, before the public sale of adjoining lands.]

INDIANA.

1. An act respecting the location of certain sections of lands to be granted for the seat of government in the state of Indiana. (Senate. 3d March, 1819.)

[Instead of four sections, &c. any contiguous quarter sections, fractions, &c. not to exceed four entire sections, may be located under direction of the legislature. Locations to be made prior to the public sales of adjoining lands.]

INDIANS.

1. An act to continue in force for a further term, the act, entitled "An act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes, and for other purposes." (Senate. 3d March, 1819.)

[The act of the 2d March, 1811, continued until 1st March, 1820. The President may transfer Indian agents; and, with the consent of the Senate, may appoint an Indian agent for Upper Missouri, with a salary of 1800 dollars.]

2. An act making provision for the civilization of the Indian tribes adjoining the frontier settlements. (Senate. 3d March, 1819.)

[The President authorized to employ capable persons, of good moral character, to instruct Indian tribes adjoining the frontier, in agriculture, reading, writing, arithmetic, &c. Yearly sum of 10,000 dollars appropriated. Account of expenditure and proceeds, to be annually laid before Congress.]

JUDICIARY.

1. An act concerning the western district court of Pennsylvania. (House. 16th Dec. 1818.)

[This is an act to prevent the discontinuance or abatement of suits in the court, on account of its not having been holden on the first Monday in June, 1818; and the business of the court is to proceed, as provided by the act of the 20th of April, 1818, as if the court had been holden on the first Monday of June, in that year.]

2. An act to establish a judicial district in Virginia, west of the Allegheny mountain. (House. 4th Feb. 1819.)

[A district court, of one judge, and six sessions annually: jurisdiction the same as a circuit court, except appeals and writs of error. Writs of error to the supreme court. A clerk, attorney, and marshal; the two latter to receive 200 dollars yearly, besides fees. Judge's salary, 1600 dollars per annum.]

3. An act to extend the jurisdiction of the circuit courts of the United States to cases arising under the law relating to patents. (Senate. 15th Feb. 1819.)

[The circuit courts to have original cognizance, in equity and at law, in controversies respecting the right to inventions and writings. A writ of error or appeal lies to the supreme court, as in other judgments and decrees.]

4. An act to provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States within the state of Illinois. (Senate. 3d March, 1819.)

[This act declares the laws of the United States, not inapplicable, in force in Illinois; creates that state a district, with a district court of one judge, and two sessions annually. Judge's salary, 1000 dols. yearly. A clerk, attorney, and marshal; the two latter officers to receive 200 dols. per ann. each, for all extra services.]

LANDS.

1. An act authorizing the President of the United States to purchase the lands reserved by the act of the 3d of March, 1817, to certain chiefs, warriors, or other Indians, of the Creek nation. (Senate. 20th Feb. 1819.)

[The President may purchase any tract of land, reserved, by act of 3d March, 1817, to Indians of the Creek nation; and the lands thus acquired are to be offered for sale.]

2. An act allowing further time to complete the issuing and locating of military land warrants. (House. 24th Feb. 1819.)

[Military bounty land warrants may be issued until 4th March, 1824; and the time limited for issuing and locating military land warrants, by act of 9th March, 1818, extended to 4th March, and 1st Oct. 1821.]

3. An act further to suspend, for a limited time, the sale or forfeiture of lands for failure in completing the payment thereon. (Senate. 3d March, 1819.)

[Suspended until 31st March, 1820, in favour of purchasers at any of the land offices; but not to any one purchaser for more than 640 acres.]

4. An act explanatory of the act entitled "An act for the final adjustment of land titles in the state of Louisiana and territory of Missouri." (House. 3d March, 1819.)

[The provisions of the 5th section of the act explained, to extend to the citizens of Howard county, in Missouri. The right of pre-emption given by those provisions, &c. not to affect any right derived from the United States by purchase. Pre-emption to settlers on land reserved for schools, &c.]

5. An act providing for the correction of errors in making entries of land at the land offices. (Senate. 3d March, 1819.)

[Purchasers at private sale, making entries of tracts different from what they intended, to make application to the register of the land office; and if the error arose from incorrect or obliterated marks, &c. the register and receiver to report the case to the secretary of the treasury, who may allow the entry to be withdrawn, and money to be applied to other purchases.]

6. An act for adjusting the claims to land, and establishing land offices, in the districts

east of the island of New Orleans. (Senate. 3d March, 1819.)

[This act confirms sundry claims to land, founded on Spanish and British grants, as reported to the secretary of the treasury by the commissioners from the districts E. and W. of Pearl river; secures pre-emption rights to certain settlers; provides for the establishment of a land office at St. Helena court-house, and one at Jackson court-house, and for the appointment of a register and receiver for each, and of a principal deputy surveyor of lands in said districts, with a salary of 500 dollars, and fees. It provides also for the adjustment of other land claims.]

7. An act to designate the boundaries of districts, and establish land offices, for the disposal of the public lands not heretofore offered for sale in the states of Ohio and Indiana. (Senate. 3d March, 1819.)

[Districts formed, and land offices established at Piqua, Delaware, for the sale of unappropriated lands in Ohio: and for the same purpose in Indiana, at Brookville and Terre Haute. Certain public lands are attached to the district of Jeffersonville. The President may remove the land office at Jeffersonville to a central place. When a sufficient quantity of the lands have been surveyed, the President may appoint registers and receivers for each of the offices. The President may remove any of the land offices established by this act to a suitable place within the district. The same provisions for the sale of the lands, and with respect to reservations, as in other similar cases.]

LIGHT-HOUSES, BEACONS AND BUOYS.

1. An act to authorize the building, erecting, and placing light-houses, beacons, and buoys, on places designated in Boston, Buzzard, and Chesapeake bays, Lakes Ontario and Erie, and for other purposes. (House. 3d March, 1819.)

[This act contains various minute provisions and appropriations of money, for establishing and improving the means of securing navigation along the sea-board and water-courses of the United States.]

MICHIGAN TERRITORY.

1. An act authorizing the election of a delegate from the Michigan territory to the Congress of the United States, and extending the right of suffrage to the citizens of said territory. (House. 16th Feb. 1819.)

[Specifies the qualifications of the electors. The governor to certify the election of the delegate, and his certificate entitles the delegate to his seat in the House of Representatives.]

MISSISSIPPI.

1. An act providing for a grant of land for the seat of government in the state of Mississippi, and for the support of a seminary of learning within the said state. (Senate. 20th Feb. 1819.)

[Two sections, in one entire tract, for a seat of government, and another township for the

support of a seminary of learning, to be located by the secretary of the treasury. This grant is in lieu of a township reserved by act of 3d March, 1815, which is to be sold.]

NAVY.

1. Resolution declaring the manner in which the vessels composing the navy of the United States shall be named. (House. 3d March, 1819.)

[To be named by the secretary of the navy, under the direction of the President—first class, after the states of the Union: second class, after the rivers: third class, after the principal cities and towns. No two vessels to bear the same name.]

PENSIONS AND PENSIONERS.

1. An act extending the term of half pay pensions to the widows and children of certain officers, seamen and marines, who died in the public service. (House. 3d March, 1819.)

[Five years additional half pay to them.]

2. An act regulating the payments to invalid pensioners. (House. 3d March, 1819.)

[In applications for payment of pensions, the affidavit of two surgeons or physicians, whose credibility, as such, must be certified by the magistrate before whom the affidavit is made, stating the continuance and rate of disability, to accompany application for payment after 4th March, 1819, and every two years thereafter: affidavit not necessary in case of total disability; and this act not to extend to invalids under act of 18th March, 1808.]

3. An act to authorize the secretary of war to appoint an additional agent for paying pensioners of the United States, in the state of Tennessee. (House. 3d March, 1819.)

[An agent for paying pensioners in East Tennessee.]

4. An act concerning invalid pensioners. (House. 3d March, 1819.)

[This is the usual act passed every year, authorizing the secretary of war to place the persons named in it on the pension list.]

5. An act concerning the allowance of pensions upon a relinquishment of bounty lands. (House. 3d March, 1819.)

[The second section of the act of 16th April, 1816, and so much of the act to amend the same, of 3d March, 1817, as relates to the subject of that section, continued until the 3d March, 1822. No pension to be granted under those acts after the 16th of April, 1819, unless one of the children be under the age of 16 at the time of relinquishing the bounty land; and the pension to commence at the date of relinquishment.]

POST OFFICE.

1. An act authorizing the postmaster general to contract, as in other cases, for carrying the mail in steam-boats, between N. Orleans, in the state of Louisiana, and Louisville, in the state of Kentucky. (House. 2d March, 1819.)

[Not exceeding four years in any one contract. The whole expense not to exceed that of transmitting by land.]

POST ROADS.

1. An act to alter and establish certain post roads. (House. 3d March, 1819.)

[This is the usual annual act respecting post roads.]

PRIVATE ACTS.

1. An act for the relief of William Barton. (House. 28th Dec. 1818.)

[Allowed to withdraw his entry, &c. and the money paid on it to be placed to his credit on any other purchase in Vincennes district; provided the numbers in the first purchase had been effaced, &c.]

2. An act granting to Mehitable Cole the lands therein mentioned. (House. 28th Dec. 1818.)

[Secretary of war to issue a land warrant to her, for lands in right of Jacob Fairfield.]

3. An act for the relief of major gen. John Stark. (House. 28th Dec. 1818.)

[Sixty dollars a month pension to him from 16th August, 1817.]

4. An act for the relief of William B. Lewis. (House. 8th Jan. 1819.)

[His accounts to be settled on reasonable and just terms.]

5. An act for the relief of the legal representatives of Alexander Montgomery, dec'd. (House. 8th Jan. 1819.)

[Evidence to be further examined in their claims under Spanish grants.]

6. An act for the relief of Dr. Mottrom Ball. (House. 19th Jan. 1819.)

[1400 dollars to be paid to him, for the destruction of his building on Old Court-house Point.]

7. An act for the relief of Frederick Brown. (House. 19th Jan. 1819.)

[His accounts to be settled on just and equitable principles; if no misconduct.]

8. An act for the relief of Sampson S. King. (House. 4th Feb. 1819.)

[His accounts to be settled on equitable principles: if no misconduct.]

9. An act authorizing a distribution of a sum of money among the representatives of commodore Edward Preble, and the officers and crew of the brig Syren. (House. 4th Feb. 1819.)

[Two thousand five hundred dollars, their proportion of prize money in the case of the brig Transfer.]

10. An act for the relief of Samuel H. Harper. (House. 4th Feb. 1819.)

[Five hundred dollars to be paid to him for bringing to Washington a record of land decisions.]

11. An act for the relief of Thomas B. Farish. (House. 4th Feb. 1819.)

[One hundred and forty-nine dollars sixty cents to be paid to him.]

12. An act for the relief of Samuel F. Hooker. (House. 15th Feb. 1819.)

[To be paid 785 dollars.]

13. An act for the relief of Daniel Renner and Nathaniel H. Heath. (House. 16th Feb. 1819.)

[Their claim to be settled: not to exceed 19,803 dollars 60 cents.]

14. An act for the relief of Benjamin Pool. (House. 20th Feb. 1819.)

[The amount of a judgment recovered against him, from an erroneous assessment, to be repaid to him.]

15. An act for the relief of Adam Kinsly, Thomas French, and Charles S. Leonard. (House. 20th Feb. 1819.)

[To be paid such sum of money as will make their contract price, for furnishing arms, equal to that paid to others.]

16. An act for the relief of Henry Davis. (House. 20th Feb. 1819.)

[To be paid 47 dollars 70 cents.]

17. An act for the relief of John Clark. (Senate. 20th Feb. 1818.)

[The secretary of war to issue a land warrant to him for 858 acres.]

18. An act directing the payment of certain bills drawn by general Armstrong in favour of William Morgan. (House. 20th Feb. 1819.)

[Five thousand two hundred and nine dollars 21 cents to be paid to Thomas Griffin, administrator of William Morgan, upon his giving bond with sureties.]

19. An act for the relief of Thomas Hall Jervy. (House. 24th Feb. 1819.)

[Half the amount of the proceeds of the sale of the schooner Lovely Cordelia, &c. to be paid him.]

20. An act concerning the heirs and legatees of Thomas Turner, deceased. (House. 24th Feb. 1819.)

[His executors to be paid 1,500 dollars for his services in settling accounts respecting the navy pension fund.]

21. An act for the relief of Kenzie and Forsyth. (House. 24th Feb. 1819.)

[Their account, for three mules and ten horses lost at Chicago, to be settled.]

22. An act making provision for the claim of M. Poriey. (House. 24th Feb. 1819.)

[His claim as secretary and aid to general La Fayette, during the revolutionary war, allowed.]

23. An act making provision for the claim of M. de Vienne. (House. 24th Feb. 1819.)

[His claim, for seven months' service during the revolutionary war, allowed.]

24. An act confirming the claim of Alexander Macomb to a tract of land in the territory of Michigan. (Senate. 2d March, 1819.)

[His right to Stony island confirmed.]

25. An act for the relief of John B. Timberlake. (House. 2d March, 1819.)

[To be allowed a credit of 3084 dollars 33 cents.]

26. An act to authorise William Prout to institute a bill in equity before the circuit court of the District of Columbia, against the commissioner of the public buildings, and to direct a defence therein. (Senate. 2d March, 1819.)

[To try his claim for 1,816 dolls. 66 cents, with interest, for lands reserved for a marine hospital. Attorney of the district to appear and defend in behalf of the United States.]

27. An act for the relief of Phæbe Stuart. (House. 3d March, 1819.)

[She is to be placed on the pension list as

the widow of a militiaman who died in service.]

28. An act for the relief of John Rice Jones. (Senate. 3d March, 1819.)

[His accounts to be settled as interpreter and translator to the board of commissioners in the land district of Kaskaskia, &c.]

29. An act in behalf of the Connecticut asylum for teaching the deaf and dumb. (House. 3d March, 1819.)

[A township of land granted for its benefit.]

30. An act in addition to an act supplementary to an act, entitled, "An act for the relief of Thomas Wilson." (House. 3d March, 1819.)

[The secretary of war authorized to revise and settle his accounts.]

31. An act for the relief of Aquila Giles. (Senate. 3d March, 1819.)

[His account, in relation to a warrant issued for the balance of his pay as major in 1782, to be settled.]

32. An act for the relief of Robert M'Calla and Matthew H. Jouett. (House. 3d March, 1819.)

[Their accounts to be settled on principles of equity and justice; if no misconduct.]

33. An act for the relief of Henry Batman. (House. 2d March, 1819.)

[A patent to be granted to him on the final settlement certificate, returned to the General Land Office.]

34. An act for the relief of Harold Smyth. (House. 3d March, 1819.)

[His accounts to be settled on principles of equity and justice.]

35. An act for the relief of Daniel Moss. (House. 3d March, 1819.)

[A military warrant to issue to him for 100 acres of land, in lieu of one lost.]

36. An act for the relief of B. and P. Jourdan, brothers. (Senate. 3d March, 1819.)

[Their accounts to be settled, for not exceeding 28,000 dollars.]

37. An act for the relief of George M. Brook and Edmund P. Kennedy. (House. 3d March, 1819.)

[Their accounts to be settled on reasonable and just terms.]

38. An act for the relief of Michael Hogan. (Senate. 3d March, 1819.)

[Not exceeding 1,100 dollars, to be paid to him for damages done to his house in Utica, by a detachment of troops.]

39. An act for the relief of Rees Hill. (Senate. 3d March, 1819.)

[His account for monies advanced for defraying expenses of the troops, with interest, to be settled.]

40. An act for the relief of Hannah Ring and others. (House. 3d March, 1819.)

[This is an act placing Jonathan Ring and others, insane persons, on the pension list, and authorizing receipts by the wife, son, or guardian of the parties respectively.]

41. An act for the relief of Joseph Wheaton. (House. 3d March, 1819.)

[His account to be settled on principles of equity and justice.]

42. An act for the relief of Isaac Minis and others. (House. 3d March, 1819.)

[Their accounts, for payment to the troops during the late war, to be settled on just and equitable terms.]

43. An act for the relief of Patrick Callan. (House. 3d March, 1819.)

[His accounts to be settled on principles of justice and equity.]

44. An act for the relief of Nathan G. Birdseye and Daniel Booth. (Senate. 3d March, 1819.)

[The marshal of the United States empowered to release to them the right, title and interest of the United States, to certain lands and buildings in Derby (Connecticut).]

45. An act for the relief of James Orr. (House. 3d March, 1819.)

[250 dollars to be paid to him for the schooner Telegraph, sunk for the defence of Baltimore.]

46. An act for the relief of Robert Kid, Seth Webber and Thomas Page. (House. 3d March, 1819.)

[Certain duties to be refunded to them by the collectors of Boston and Philadelphia, they not being justly chargeable.]

47. An act for the relief of John McCausland. (House. 3d March, 1819.)

[96 dollars to be paid to him or his legal representative; the amount of a militia fine improperly assessed.]

SALARIES.

1. An act to increase the salaries of certain officers of government. (Senate. 20th Feb. 1819.)

[To the secretaries of state, treasury, war and navy, 6000 dollars each; attorney general 3500; postmaster general 4000; chief justice 5000; each other judge of the supreme court 4500; and the two assistants to the postmaster general, each 2500.]

SHIPS AND VESSELS.

1. An act regulating passenger ships and vessels. (House. 2d March, 1819.)

[150 dollars forfeit for every passenger over and above two for every five tons, custom-house measurement, exclusive of the usual complement of seamen. If the number exceed two for every five tons, by twenty, the vessel is forfeited. Sixty gallons of water, one hundred pounds of salted provisions, one gallon of vinegar, and one hundred pounds of wholesome ship-bread, for every passenger to Europe; and in like proportion for shorter or longer voyages. If short allowance, the master and owner, severally, to pay 3 dollars a day to every passenger, &c. A list of passengers from a foreign port to be delivered to the collector, who is to return copies to the secretary of state, by whom statements are to be laid before Congress every session.]

SLAVE TRADE.

1. An act in addition to the acts prohibiting the slave trade. (House. 3d March, 1819.)

[The President may employ the armed vessels of the United States to cruise on the American coast or coast of Africa, to enforce the acts of Congress prohibiting the slave trade. Vessels employed, contrary to law, in the traffic of slaves, may be seized by the armed vessels and brought into port. The proceeds to be equally divided between the United States and the captors, whether by an armed vessel or revenue cutter. The captors to safe keep and deliver the negroes, &c. to the marshal, &c. transmitting a descriptive list to the President; and the commanders are to apprehend every person found on board the offending vessels, being officers and crew, and deliver them over to the civil authority. The President to make regulations for the safe keeping, support, and removal out of the U. States, of the negroes, &c. delivered and brought within their jurisdiction, and may appoint agents on the coast of Africa to receive negroes, &c. A bounty of twenty five dollars to the officers and crews of commissioned vessels and revenue cutters, for every negro, &c. delivered to the marshal, &c. Prosecutions by information against persons holding negroes, &c. unlawfully introduced. Fifty dollars to informant for each negro, &c. thus delivered to the marshal from the unlawful holder, by judgment of the court, besides the usual penalties. Vessels captured to be brought for adjudication into some of the ports of the state or territory to which they belong, if that can be ascertained, otherwise into the most convenient port. Not exceeding 100,000 dollars appropriated to carry the law into effect.]

SURVEY OF THE COAST.

1. Resolution directing a survey of certain parts of the coast of North Carolina. (Senate. 19th Jan 1819.)

[The President to cause surveys to be made of the points of Cape Hatteras, Cape Look-out and Cape Fear, with a view to the erection of light-houses, &c. and to cause the latitude and longitude of those capes, &c. to be ascertained. Results to be reported to Congress.]

TREASURY NOTES.

1. An act to authorize the payment, in certain cases, on account of treasury notes which have been lost or destroyed. (House. 4th Feb. 1819.)

[On proof of the loss of a treasury note, the secretary of the treasury, upon bond, &c. to pay the amount due, and, on proof of loss, &c. of any certificate of Mississippi stock, may issue a new certificate, on compliance with treasury rules.]

TREATIES, EUROPEAN.

1. Convention of indemnification with Spain. Madrid, 11th Aug. 1802. Ratified 9th Jan. 1804. By the king of Spain on the 9th July, 1818. [This treaty is understood to have been annulled by the treaty of Washington, of 22d Feb. 1819.]

2. Treaty with Sweden. Stockholm, 4th

Sept. 1816. Ratified on the 27th May, 1818.
By the king of Sweden on the 24th July, 1818.

3. Convention with Great Britain. London,
20th Oct. 1818. Ratified 28th Jan. 1819. By
the Prince Regent on the 2d Nov. 1818.

TREATIES, INDIAN.

1. With the Wyandots, Senecas, Shawanees, Ottawas, Delawares, Pattawatimas and Chippewas. Foot of the Rapids, &c. 29th Sept. 1817. Ratified 4th Jan. 1819.

2. With the Wyandots, Senecas, Shawanees and Ottawas. St. Mary's (Ohio,) 17th Sept. 1818. Ratified 4th Jan. 1819.

3. With the Pattawatimas. St. Mary's (Ohio,) 2d Oct. 1818. Ratified 15th Jan. 1819.

4. With the Delawares, St. Mary's (Ohio,) 3d Oct. 1818. Ratified 15th Jan. 1819.

5. With the Miamis. St. Mary's (Ohio,) 6th Oct. 1818. Ratified 15th Jan. 1819.

6. With the Wyandots. St. Mary's (Ohio,) 20th Sept. 1818. Ratified 7th Jan. 1819.

7. With the Weas. St. Mary's (Ohio,) 2d Oct. 1818. Ratified 7th Jan. 1819.

8. With the Peorias, Kaskaskias, Mitchigamias, Cahokias, and Tamarois. Edwardsville, 26th Sept. 1818. Ratified 5th Jan. 1819.

9. With the Quapaws. St. Louis, 24th Aug. 1818. Ratified 5th Jan. 1819.

10. With the Pawnee Marhars. St. Louis, 22d June, 1818. Ratified 5th Jan. 1819.

11. With the Pitivirate Noisy Pawnees. St. Louis, 19th June, 1818. Ratified 7th Jan. 1819.

12. With the Pawnee Republic. St. Louis, 20th June, 1818. Ratified 7th Jan. 1819.

13. With the Grand Pawnees. St. Louis, 18th June, 1818. Ratified 7th Jan. 1819.

14. With the Great and Little Osages. St. Louis, 25th Sept. 1818. Ratified 7th Jan. 1819.

15. With the Chickasaws. Treaty Ground east of Old Town, 19th Oct. 1818. Ratified 7th Jan. 1819.

16. With the Cherokees. Washington, 27th Feb. 1819. Ratified 10th March 1819.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

1. An act authorizing the sale of certain military sites. (House. 3d March, 1819.)

[The secretary of war, under the direction of the President, to cause to be sold useless military sites, and make deeds. Jurisdiction of the United States to cease.]

2. An act to authorize the secretary of war to convey a lot or parcel of land, belonging to the United States, lying in Jefferson county, in the state of Virginia. (House. 3d March, 1819.)

[Keep-Tryst Furnace to be conveyed to John Peacher]

Poetry.

[We extract the following verses from "FOLIAGE," a volume of poems by Leigh Hunt. As the book has not been much circulated in this country, we hope the lines will be new to most of our readers. A more pathetic

description of the anxious feeling and fears of a father has seldom been seen.]

To T. L. H. six years old, during a sickness.

Sleep breathes at last from out thee,
My little, patient Boy;
And balmy rest about thee
Smooths off the day's annoy.
I sit me down, and think
Of all thy winning ways;
Yet almost wish, with sudden shrink,
That I had less to praise.
Thy sidelong pillowed meekness,
Thy thanks to all that aid,
Thy heart, in pain and weakness,
Of fancied faults afraid;
The little trembling hand
That wipes thy quiet tears,
These, these are things that may demand
Dread memories for years.
Sorrows I've had, severe ones,
I will not think of now;
And calmly, midst my dear ones,
Have wasted with dry brow;
But when thy fingers press
And pat my stooping head,
I cannot bear the gentleness,—
The tears are in their bed.
Ah, first-born of thy mother,
When life and hope were new,
Kind playmate of thy brother,
Thy sister, father too;
My light, where'er I go,
My bird, when prison bound,
My hand in hand companion,—no,
My prayers shall hold thee round.
To say "He has departed"—
"His voice"—"his face"—"is gone;"
To feel impatient-hearted,
Yet feel we must bear on;
Ah, I could not endure
To whisper of such woe,
Unless I felt this sleep ensure
That it will not be so.
Yes, still he's fixed, and sleeping!
This silence too the while—
Its very hush and creeping
Seem whispering us a smile:—
Something divine and dim
Seems going by one's ear,
Like parting wings of Cherubim,
Who say, "We've finished here."

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